THE NEW YORK PRESS.

ELIZORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

CONFILED LYBEY DAY FOR LYBNING TELFGRAPH

The Fenian Invasion of Canada. From the World.

The Fenian movement on the Ningara river is either a feint, or it is an act of foot-hardy desperation. As the Fenians veil their designs, we can reason only on what is disclosed; and nothing which is yet disclosed relieves them from the appearance of a willingness to perpetrate gratuitous mischief. There was, on Friday, a pompous telegram from Buffalo, stating that the Femans had crossed the Niagara river and captured Fort Eric. The capture of a British for; sounds big; but to persons acquainted with the locality it will appear an empty and ridiculous boast, equally dishonest and valuglorious. Fort Eric is no fort at all, any more than Fort Lee on the Hudson, where a certain class of pleasure-seekers from this city go, of a summer's day, to get a breath of fresh air and a fine view.

The Neggara river, which empies the waters of the great Upper Lakes in Lake Ontorio, has its head at the foot of Lake Eric at the point where the Builalo creek (whose mouth artificially widened forms the harbor of the prosperous city of Euflaio) emptics into the lake. Exactly opposite Butalo, on the point of laud formed by the terminating lake on one side and the opening river on the other, is a petty village or hamlet called For: Erie; but of no more military importance than any other strangling Canadian village of a hundred or two inhabitants. Fort none is there, nor has been for the last fifty years; but a curious explorer of the localty easily finds the site of one which existed in the war of 1812. No British soldiers were found there by the Fenians, not even a solitary sentinel. To telegraph all over the country that the Fenians have captured Fort gives to the uninformed an idea of a sucassful military exploit, where exploit there was none. To persons knowing the locality, the report sounds as ridiculous as would a flaming telegram announcing that the Fenians hat crossed the Nagara three thousand strong, and conquered a barley field,

Nor is Fort Erie, as a mere local position, of the slightest strategic value, as connected with any possible plan of campaign the Fenians may have devised. Guns mounted there would, to be sure, command the entrance to the Niagara river; but as nothing enters that river from Lake Eric but American craft, the possession of the point is of no unportance to the Fenians, unless they intend to make war upon the United States, or think it necessary to repet an invasion of Canada from this side of the line—the only uses for which a fort was wanted there in the last war with Great Britain.

Unless, therefore, the renians are demented, their operations on the Niagara river must be a mere leint, intended to divert attention from ome more important movement elsewhere, The crossing of Fenians from Detroit to Windsor is also talked of; but, as a serious movement, that would be equally silly and preposterous. It is such a plan of campaign as could only originate in the brain of a moon calf. In that part of Canada there are neither important owns, nor any strategic positions except such as might be important to the Canadians to prevent an invasion from the States. The Femans have no motive to prevent such an invasion; nor is there danger of it if they had. As a means of keeping the way open for the introduction of their own troops, these positions are of little account; or the United States authorities will immediately shut up these avenues more effectually than the Canadiaus can do. Even the possession of the Welland Canal could be of little importance to the Feniaus. Its Lake Eric end could avail them only as a channel of sapplies; but a single steamer, which could be chartered in Buhalo at an hour's notice, and armed with guns from Fort Porter, would preclude all access to the Lake Erie entrance of the Welland Canal. At the Lake Outario end it would be of no value to them, except for shutting out British vessels a thing of no importance, as the brunt of the war, if there is to be a serious struggle, must be

at points further east. Unless the Fenians are acting a comedy, or are a pack of fools, the movement on the Ni-agara river is a blind, and something more formidable is in preparation from the banks of the St. Lawrence. It is barely possible that they might conquer Upper Canada, if they have a considerable body of sympathizers in that pro-vince, provided the British ships and soldiers can be prevented from ascending above Montreal. The very first thing for them to do would be to seize some strong point on the canal around the St. Lawrence rapids, and thus prevent the ascent of British troops and ships, Unless they can do this, they have no chance whatever. The capture of Montreal by a force sufficient to hold it would be a great and decisive stroke; but the probabilities are so infinitely against it, that the attempt would be wild and quixotic. But a tenable position on the St. Lawrence canals would equally shut out British juterierence, and leave the Fenians to cope with the unaided forces of the upper pro-

This movement takes the Canadians unawares and unprepared. The abortive movement of the Fenians against New Brunswick had so covered their order with derision, that it was deemed safe to dismiss the Canadian volunteers to their homes, and it will require some time to recall them. If, meanwhile, the Fenians should get possession of the St. Lawrence canals and the Grand Trunk Railway, they will spread infinite alarm throughout Upper Cauada, and cut off all sope of succor from the mother country. The Fenian forces, if they succeed in getting across the border armed, will consist mainly of veteran soldiers who have served on one or the other side in our civil war, while the defense will consist mainly of raw Canadian militia, never under fire. Upper Canada is a rich grain-growing district, abounding in cattle and swine; and the invaders, once there with arms in their

hands, can easily subsist on the country.
Until this sudden movement is further developed, it will be difficult to estimate its importance. As yet, it looks like a desperate and brainless venture, hazarded by the Fenian leaders to redeem their organization from contempt.

And yet, as they cannot be supposed to invite a repetition of the derision which followed the Campo Bello flasco, they must have persuaded themselves that they have a chance of success.

The Practical Resuscitation of the Monroe Doctrine.

From the Herald. The details of the bombardment of Callao, received by the Costa Rica, confirm the accounts of the disasters to the Spanish fleet previously received. It appears to have been so badly used up that there is not much danger of its renewing the experiment either there or elsewhere. The Peruvians are of course exultant, as well they may be. The issue of this affair is fraught with a valuable lesson, not only to them, but to all the Spanish-American republics. It shows them that they have only to be firm, united, and selfreliant, to bid successful defiance to foreign in-

tervention in their affairs. But this is not sufficient. They must place themselves in a position of such political as well as material strength as to convince Euro-pean rulers of the folly and hopelessness of all such attempts. The allied powers took ad-vantage of the civil war in the United States to try and carry out their long-formed designs of obtaining a foothold on this continent. They not only did this in a cowardly fashion, but under the meanest and falsest of pretenses. They would never have ventured upon the invasion of Mexico had they not believed that the

is now preparing to back out of the embarass-ments into which she has got herself by that course, Spain is playing a spiteful and revenue-ful role, which is inflicting injury upon others

without in any way benefiting berself. We are not going too far in saying that nearly all the troubles from which the people of this continent have been and are now sufering are due, either directly or indirectly, to foreign influences. This must not be permitted to occur again. The Governments of this beausphere have too tew causes of rivalry and jealousy to render them necessarily subject to such a state of things. They have only to come to some common understanding with each other to render their po-sition impregnable against the rest of the world. That was the idea sought to be carried out by the Monroe doctrine. Now is the time for its practical recognition and enforcement. Let us imitate the example set us by the European Governments. By this time, in all probability, the first movements of a war have commenced which will drag into its involvements the whole

of them, and mally even Great Britain herself.
The first snot fired should be the signal for the ormation of an alliance, offensive and defensive, between the American republics against European intervention in the affairs of this continent. Il congresses can meet, partition kingdoms, and settle the political status of Europe, as in 1815, why cannot a congress of American States as semble for the much more legitimate and lauda-ble purpose of guaranteeing to each other protection against the ambitious designs of European rulers? This would be the practical realization of what hitherto has only been a political abstraction. It is, in fact, the only way in which the Monroe doctrine can be carried out and entorced; for neither the United States nor any other single Covernment has the right to say to an invading European power that it will not permit its aggressions against a weaker

We call upon Mr. Seward not to let the opporolty sine. The Central and South American republics are ready and eager for any measure which will identify their for ign policy with that of this country. It can give no just cause of offense to European rulers; but even if it should, they cannot help themselves. Tacir positions at the present time are such that they have neither the letsure nor the means to checkmate the movement. The lesson which they taught us, of the right to take advantage of the embarrassments of a rival, is one that the principles of natural justice, to say nothing of the laws of retribution, justify us in using in this instance to the fullest extent.

Brazil and Paraguay.

From the Tribune.

The news received from the river Plate makes it certain that the war which has now for more than two years been desorating the Atlantic States of South America is speedily grawing to a close. After several months spent in preparation, the allies have at length succeeded in forcing a passage of the Parana, and in crossing their whole army into Paraguayan territory. After many reconnoissances and skirmishes between the vessels of the Brazilians and the Paraguayans, two Brazilian brigades, on April 5, occupied the island of Carvalho, situated a few miles west of Paso de la Patria, at the confluence of the Paraguay and the Parala.
On the 10th of April a large force of the Para-

guayans made an attempt to dislodge the Bra-zilians in charge of the island battery, but were routed with great slaughter, losing in killed, wounded, priconers, and drowned, 900 to 1000 men, and 50 canoes or flats, while the loss of the Brazilians did not exceed 150. On the 16th of April 10,000 Erazilians, under General Osorio, effected a landing a little up the Paraguay, and drove back the enemy's skirmishers. On the next morning they defeated a Paraguayan torce of 3000 men with great loss, and being joined by an equal force of Argentines and Orientals, took possession of the Fort of Itapicu

(immediately northwest of Paso de la Patria). By the 19th, all the affied forces had passed over, with their cannon and cavalry, and en-camped within half a league of the intrenched camp of the Paraguayans. The latter did not make a stand, but abandoned their camp and retreated to their great stronghold, Humaita (on the Paraguay, a few miles above the confluence of the Paraguay and the Parana). It was considered as certain that Humaita could not be held, and that the war would be speedily In addition to the above force of the ended. allies which entered the Paraguayau country in its southwestern corner, another army of 12,000 Brazilians, under Baron Porto Alegre, had invaded Paraguay from the southeast, and was marching upon the capital, Asuncion. The military superiority of the allies over the Para-guavans is now so great that news of the submission of Lopez and the end of the war may be expected by the next mull steamer.

With the war will probably end the Presidency of Lopez, and its chief result is likely to be a radical change in the Constitution of

Paraguay. The Influence of Our War on the Euro-From the Times.

Mr. Gladstone truly said, in a recent memorable speech, that the efforts of both sides in our late civil war, their endurance and their sacrifices, had raised the level of human nature, and given a new idea of what it could endure and what it could accomplish. We expect to see this effect on the approaching war in Europe. The standard of human courage, and of sacritice for public objects, and of that highest power of man-that will which disasters only strengthen and losses harden-is undoubtedly raised by the experience of the American war. Great masses of men, accustomed to comfort and even luxury, have been seen leaving every peaceful pursuit, bearing heat and cold and rain and heavy marches, giving up property and case

and life, all for an idea and a sentiment.

The vast wealth of this continent, the lives of more than two millions of men, have been offered up on the Nortnern side, exposed to absolute destruction-the most part entirely voluntarily—for the maintenance of the integrity of the nation and the destruction of a relic of

The comparatively weak South, with true American plack, fought in a bad cause with an endurance and courage such as the world has seldom seen, until land and people were reduced to almost utter waste and ruin.

When Italy draws the sword for national unity and independence against a powerful adversary like Austria, she will go into the un-equal contest with the example fresh before her what the will of man has been able to bear and to do for four terrible years on the Western Continent. She will know the inspiring power of a great cause and of a popular enthusiasm on the masses of men; that no despotism can wring from unwilling subjects, or force from the plough and the field such hordes of wealth and such strong hands as the fire and passion of a noble cause brought home to the hearts of a nation. There is no force, whether of ma-chinery or explosive material, or great wealth, or vast armies, like the force of human passion. The Italian Government, like our own, is already invoking the popular sympathy by the creation of volunteers under the heroic leader of the people—Garibaldi. Much as these bodies are dericed by old soldiers, the experience of our war shows what good troops they can be rendered, and what ardor their formation gives to the whole people for the struggle. If the Italians are beaten in their early battles, if their best young men perish on the battle-field and in the hospital, it their wealth is poured forth till aold disappears and every article of consumption commands immense prices, if disaster after dis-aster follow, they will still remember that unequalled endurance of the human will in the armies of the Union, which misfortune never shook, and defeat only set to a firmer and more tenacious purpose; which loss did not weaken. and which poverty and waste and the sacrifice of the best and noblest did but change to a more iron resolve; and they, too, will fight on till

Perchance, too, we shall see similar effects

from our experience on Austria and Prussia; but as their stroggie will be less a popular than a dynastic or monarchical one, we cannot so reasonably expect such an elevation of the popular enthusiasm. There will be other more technical and professional influences on the entestants, provided they have studied closely

the peculiarities of our struggle. We see tost already the Italian Government is putting its from clads - which, with wise forethought, it had caused to be built in America-lists a fighting trim. The troops and volunteers are cohecting on the northern extremity of the Perinsula, and it is not an incredible supposition that one of our many coast expecitions with iron-clads and transports s to be initiated on the Adriatic, with Garibalds

ts leader. The Austriaus follow our Southern Rebels by lining the lagunes of Venice and the approaches to Trieste with torpedoes. Our war has demonstrated the vital importance of railroads, and it is not improbable that one of the first strokes of the Italian Government will be, through some maritime expedition, at the road which connects Venetia with Vienna. Prussia also will aim first for the rallways through Saxony, and then at the Bohemian connections. Like ours, the manouvres will often be a struggle for

was so superior, give her an inchease advan-tage. As to the weapon, we believe the opinion of mo-t veteran American officers is in favor of a common breech-leading rule, ruther than of the new-fangled repeaters.

We may trust also that the European armies will learn or ours some lessons of a more hun ane kind, especially the private organization or cometies for the belo of the wounded, and for caring for the sanitary condition of the army-such as our Sanitary Commission -labors which reduced our losses and the weless portion of our forces far pelow the experience of any European army. We may nope that the purses of private crizens will be opened to supply necessary medicines and nurses, and such food as the Government officials cannot give, after our example, and that the hand of bomanity may releve the horrors of the battle seld, and the care of woman soiten the pangs or wounds and ioneliness, and the consolation of religion assuage the griefs and its principle avert the evils of war, as was our experience through the persistent behors of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions.

And when the European war to over, we may hope that our own example of the power of a de moetacy in arms, its capacity of sacrifice for an idea, its religiestment in victors and good order prosperity in peace, will strengthen airesh intonence of the people in Europa, and redisce the authority of monarchs and emporors, and permanently elevate the masses,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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For Chicalars apply to Fieldent CATTELL, or to Project of the Faculty.

EASTON, Pennsylvania April 4, 1866. 519

TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYL VANIA.

Harmsere, May 1 18%.

The obselence to authority vested to me by a resolution adopted by the Convention of Soldiers had in this city on the eighth day of March 1886. I do hereby request the honorably obscharged soldiers of tennsylvania to meet in their respective Legis aftive Districts and elect Pelegaies, not exceeding five in number to represent their district in a soldiers Convention, to be held in the city of Pittsburg, on TUESDAY, the fith of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Where any Representative district comprises more than one country, the manner of electing the delegates is respectfully referre to the soldiers of the district or such conference as will result in a fair representation of each country.

cach county
Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against trenson have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention and it is desirable that as tult a representation of the brave defenders or the country as possible should be secured on this occasion
J. F. HARTRANFT,
Late Brevet Major-Gereral, U.S.A.
Topers favorable to the cause will please publish the above.

5465

THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN HAVE beer duv elected officers of the FHILADEL PHIA CHAMPER OF COMMERCE, to serve for the ensuing year:-

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, JAMES A. WRIGHT, HOWARD HINCHMAN, CHARLES KNECH! SENECA E. VALONE, NATHAN BROOKE, JOHN H. MICHENER, TREASURE

THEASURER
SAMULL WARD.
Subscriptions will be received at the Rooms of the Corn Exchange Association, for the balance of the capt al stock daily, from 11 A M to 12 M.
(Suped) SAMULL L. WARD, Treasurer.
Philadelubia. May 11, 1866 5 11 lim

THEASURER'S DEPARTMENT, MAY 2, 1856.

PHILADELPHIA May 2, 1856 ;
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLLERS, - The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE FER CEN? on the capital stock of the Compeny, cles of National and state taxes, payable on and after May 30, 1866. after May 30, 1866.
Blank powers of attorney or collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Stiect.
1BUMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 20t. OFFICE OF THE WAREHOUSING

COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockho ders will be held at the Company's Office. DO: E Street, on MONDAY.

June 4, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'c ock P. M. for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

FAIR TO SECURE A HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF THE AGED AND INFIRM MEMBERS OF CHURCH Would respectfully solicit Donations in A. CHURCH would respect to the solicit Donations it Money, Flowers, Useful and Fadey Articles, 191 the above object. Donations may be sent to Mrs. T. W. Sin pers, No. 408 Carharine street; Mrs. D. H. Bowen, No. 815 S. Second street; and Mrs. Charles Thompson No. 1216 S. Second street; and Mrs. Charles Thompson No. 1216 S. Second street.

The Fair will be held at Concert Hall, commencing June 11, 1866.

NOTICE -ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PETROLEUM STORAGE COMPANY or Phradelphia, will be he d at Office of the Company, No. 327 WALNUT Street (up stairs), on MONDAY, the 4th day or June, 1866 at 1, o'clock A. M. for the election of FIVE DIRECTORS to the stairs for the supply was a stairs. to serve for the ensuing year.
5 29 twth (sm5) F. B. HUBBELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND_THE DIRECTORS OF THE McElheny Oil Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT, on the capital stock (\$20,000), clear of State Tax, payable on and after list inst, at the office of the Company, No. 218 Walnut street. Transfer books will reopen on the 23c instant CHARLES B. REEVES,

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deress M. A. WILBUR, William Penn Hote.

5 3-with16t

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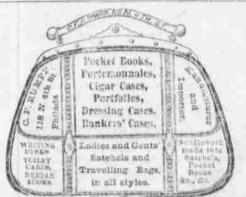
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